

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Anti-Communist Guerrilla Groups
in Northwest China

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1. The anti-Communist guerrilla forces in the provinces of Northwest China are known as the Mutual Salvation Association. In late 1951 a total force of 14,000 guerrillas, headed by LUNG Kuang (7150/0342), was operating in three separate areas:

- a. About 3,000 guerrillas were in the districts of Hsiabo (N 35-25, E 102-23), T'ao River (N 34- , E 103-), Min River (N 34- , E 104-), and Choni (N 34-39, E 103-12), near the borders of Kansu, Tsinghai and Szechuan Provinces. The guerrillas were concentrated in the T'ao and Min river valleys, in a mountainous area most of which is about 8,000 feet above sea level. The population of the area, about 100,000 persons, is 90 percent Tibetan, mostly of the nomadic Lhao (3706/0677 with Radical Number 96) tribes. Historically these tribes have been anti-government in sentiment, and are regarded as potential allies of the guerrilla forces. The leader of this group, about a third of whom were Tibetans and the rest Chinese, in late 1951 was LIN Wei-yung (5677/4850/6978).¹
- b. About 8,000 guerrillas were in the large area of Tsinghai Province extending from east of Yushu (N 33-01 to N 35-52) north to Ts'aitam (2085/6671/5459)², comprising about two-thirds of the Province. The population, largely Mongol, is mainly nomadic and unorganized politically. The area is self-sufficient in food. About half of the guerrillas are Tibetans, and the remainder Mongols, Chinese and Moslems. The leader of this group in late 1951 was LU Te (4151/1795).
- c. About 3,000 guerrillas, led by MA Kuo-pin (7456/0948/2430), were in the area where Kansu, Tsinghai and Sinkiang Provinces meet.³

2. In the first area mentioned above, the Chinese Communists had established a special administration under three commissioners who controlled the

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military forces in their areas and had complete authority over the civil administration. These commissioners had their headquarters at Minhsien (N 34-29, E 104-01), Wutu (N 33-26, E 104-54) and Linhsia (N 35-56, E 103-03), respectively. These strong military administrations were established to offset the threat of the guerrilla forces noted in paragraph 1 a above.

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25X1 1. LIN was formerly a member of the Nationalist Assembly, and leader of
25X1 the P'ao Ke (5916/0766) Secret society.

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25X1 1. LIN was listed among the delegates
25X1 from Kansu Province. the guer-
25X1 rilla strength in this area as about 5,000 men, 2,000 of whom were armed.

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25X1 2. This is presumably the Amne Machin area.

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3. about 3,000 Kazakhs in the Astin
Tagh area

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